



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1921.

EDUCATION IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL PRACTISE¹

<i>Education in relation to Public Health and Medical Practise:</i> PROFESSOR S. J. HOLMES.	503
<i>The Relation of the Technical School to Industrial Research:</i> ALFRED D. FLINN.....	508
<i>The Present Status of University Men in Russia:</i> DR. VERNON KELLOGG.....	510
<i>Scientific Events:</i>	
<i>Grants for Research of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Map of the North Pacific Ocean; The Steamer "Albatross"; Mulford Exploration in Bolivia; The Eclipse Expeditions to Christmas Island.....</i>	511
<i>Scientific Notes and News.....</i>	514
<i>University and Educational Notes.....</i>	516
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:</i>	
<i>Positive Ray Analysis of Zinc:</i> DR. A. J. DEMPSTER. <i>The Rediscovery and Validity of Arca lithodamus Sowerby:</i> DR. CARLOTTA J. MAURY. <i>The Geographical Distribution of Hybrids:</i> PROFESSOR E. C. JEFFREY. <i>The Ray Society:</i> PROFESSOR G. H. PARKER.....	516
<i>Scientific Books:</i>	
<i>Russell on The Analysis of Mind.</i> PROFESSOR CASSIUS J. KEYSER.....	518
<i>Testimonial to Dean H. L. Russell.....</i>	520
<i>Special Articles:</i>	
<i>The Quantitative Basis of the Polar Character of Regeneration in Bryophyllum:</i> DR. JACQUES LOEB. <i>The Scattering of Electrons by Nickel:</i> DR. C. DAVISSON AND C. H. KUNSMAN. <i>The Atomic Weight of Boron:</i> PROFESSOR G. P. BAXTER AND A. F. SCOTT..	521
<i>The American Chemical Society:</i> PROFESSOR CHARLES L. PARSONS.....	525

PERHAPS the most obvious thing that can be said in regard to education in relation to matters of health and medical practise is that such education is sadly needed. I may state the matter rather more strongly by saying that ignorance on these subjects is directly responsible in the United States alone for the loss of several hundred thousand lives each year, and an amount of sickness and suffering which we can express in no adequate measure. Ignorance of the laws of health, of the causes of disease, of how to avoid epidemics; ignorance of how to take care of children in the perilous period of infancy; ignorance of how to secure the proper medical aid in case of sickness and of how to take care of one's self or dependents when ill,—ignorance in one form or another is probably the most potent of all the allies of the angel of death.

The maintenance of life, whether in man or in lower animals, always implies an adequate adjustment of the organism to its environment. Since relatively few human beings die of old age, most death can be attributed to failure to make the proper adjustments. Among the things that our organism has to guard against are enemies of various sorts, lack of the proper quantity and quality of food, vicissitudes of climate, accidents and diseases, and it is obvious that the more we know of the various agencies that cause people to die, the more successful we shall be in avoiding or overcoming them. If one goes over the most common causes of death enumerated in the U. S. Mortality Statistics, he can not fail to be impressed

¹ Read before the Symposium on Science and the Public Health, held under the auspices of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Berkeley, Calif., Aug. 4, 1921.